

## The Washington Times

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## FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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## LET THE TIMES FOLLOW YOU.

Persons leaving the city for a short or long period during the summer may have the Times mailed to them at the following rates: Daily, 6 cents a week; daily and Sunday, 11 cents a week. All mail subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1908.

## Wall Street on the Panic.

Truth is rarely put more clearly than it is stated in these paragraphs by Henry Clews:

"It is now over two years since public disclosures of this kind, as well as of railway rebating began, followed by the collapse of the copper manipulation, and, very recently, by the scandals connected with the New York traction situation. No wonder, therefore, that confidence is seriously disturbed."

"And who is responsible? Not President Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes, the famous life insurance investigator, who have been instruments of exposure, but the individuals who conceived and conducted these unlawful operations. Of course, the guilty protest against financial housecleaning; and they endeavor to ward off official investigations on the plea that these disturb confidence, and make the innocent suffer. But the whole responsibility should be placed where it belongs—upon the perpetrators of misdeeds, and not upon those who, in the discharge of the duties of their high office, have been the means of turning on the light and preventing future operations of the kind. Those who have trifled with the public interest, and displayed a blind disregard of the people's rights, are the real transgressors."

This is the view afforded by "Fifty Years in Wall Street." It is the analysis of a brain trained by a long life of successful financing. It is the judgment of one sympathetic to our American bourses, expressed in a volume just from the binders. To the lay mind, it would appear to forecast unmistakably the judgment of the future.

## Commerce at Two Cents.

Two-cent postage to England means more than a slight reduction in a rate for which Americans have only mild concern. It means much what it means to a new country when the railroad strikes through or to an old when fares are reduced by four-fifths. It is commercial opportunity crystallized.

No one in his senses expects the old rate ever to be restored. Like a good road, a telephone, running water in the house, it is a luxury which becomes a necessity immediately it is put to use. Of that the parcels post agreement with Germany is proof enough.

So, when the American mind dismisses its present idea that all letters across the ocean are extravagances and adjusts itself to the fact that letters to England are as cheap as letters to the suburbs, there will be a quickening of interest between the two great English-speaking countries which it will be hard to gauge. For, with the larger mails will come larger interests—in thought, in art, in trade, in the mutual welfare. When newspapers and catalogues have carried their stories of produce and prices from the salesman in one country to the potential buyer in the other, there will come in quick succession curiosity, experiment, interchange. In its turn, this will not make the course of high tariff schedules any easier. Then other countries, looking on and seeing America and England growing steadily closer, may be expected to propose the same leveling of postal barriers.

This is what it means between nations, as between communities, to destroy distance by creating channels of association.

## Let's Be Forehanded.

For lack of beginning in time. That is the plain English explanation of the failure of the District to obtain legislation at the late session of Congress which would enable the Capital to treat its offenders against the law as human beings. There was plenty of warning—in these columns. There was abundant interest. But nothing was done, either by the Board of Trade, or the Chamber of Commerce, or by the Citizens' Committee, until within a month or so of the close of the session. That proved too late.

The bill drawn by the judges of our courts having criminal jurisdiction

tion did pass the Senate. It will not die during the recess. The work has been more than half done. What remains now to do is to persuade the House Committee on the Judiciary to report this bill as early next session as possible. Beyond any other month, December will be the most favorable time.

Wherefore it is needful that the committees of our business bodies to whom this matter was referred and any other workers there may be in the District shall organize their campaign some time before the end of next November. The committee men will never have so much time as in the four weeks following. If the case is ready it can be heard then. If it is heard then, the opportunity for getting it before the House can be had then. And the result will be that January 1, instead of July 1, can be made the date for making operative the new order of criminal procedure.

That half year may seem unimportant. Actually it represents the welfare of 3,500 probable first offenders.

## The Tendency to Reaction.

No better illustration could be had of the tendency toward reaction which is abroad in the land than is afforded by a study of the primary election results in Georgia and Iowa. In each State the reform or progressive faction of the dominant party has been turned out of power, and the conservatives have swept everything before them in a State-wide primary.

Governor Smith is the same sort of executive as Governor Cummins. Each is of the strenuous, insistent, reforming kind. Each represented the fruits of a big reform movement in his State. Each was accounted an anti-railroad politician. Each was a good lawyer, and constructive. Each promised much to his State, and each delivered practically everything he had promised. Why, then, should each of them suffer defeat at this time, and what is the significance of these defeats in relation to the national situation?

There seems no escaping the conclusion that the people have somewhat lost interest in the business of constructive reform. The pendulum is perhaps not swinging backward, but it is standing still. It always does for a time, after a period of such absorbing activity as has engrossed the public mind with the thought and the work of reform, for the last few years.

Congress demonstrated throughout the recent session the tendency to a relaxation of eagerness for progress. The public, instead of working up the degree of exasperation which would have developed under like provocation two years earlier, showed signs of brain fog. There was constant suggestion that maybe it would be well to take things slowly.

It is true that the percentage of people who have changed their minds is small; but that is always true; it is the small proportion who are sufficiently alert mentally to change their minds, that makes all the shifts of community opinion. The point is that this small but determining section seems to be turning toward more conservative things. How long this tendency will continue and how far it will affect the two great political parties, is to be determined. But it seems certain that the result of the election this year will in the main depend on the extent to which this reactionary wave shall sweep back over the course the country has been traveling.

## A Way to Inspect Milk.

Pending the report of the Corporation Counsel to the Commissioners, it may be premature to suggest means of adapting the practice of the local Health Officer to the latest decision in the enforcement of the pure food and drugs act. The law is what the courts construe it to be. A branch of our District Police Court has decided that under its terms the District Health Officer has not the right to analyze milk with a view to prosecuting dealers whose wares fall below the legal standard, but that such authority vests in the national Department of Agriculture.

Nevertheless, it is manifest that the power to inspect, test, and analyze milk vests in somebody. A reading of the law would seem to indicate that it had been reposed in the District Attorney by the section to which the Health Officer points particular attention, reading:

That it shall be the duty of each district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this act or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States without delay for enforcement of the penalty that is in such case herein provided.

If that means what it says, if it is not nullified by some other section of the law or converted into something else by the rules of construction, it is plain that authority to prosecute exists and exists within easy reach of the Commissioners.

From Judge Mallowney's decision, it is needful only that the investigation, like the prosecution, should be conducted in the name of the Agricultural Department. The law would make it appear that the District Attorney can become and is made a special agent of the department for that purpose. Why, then, should not the inspectors and deputy health officers be made agents of the District Attorney?

If the steel corporation gets that 100,000,000 ton steel rail order from Russia by cutting prices and beating the world in an international competition, the Hon. John Duffell will have to spend quite a busy summer thinking up a reprieve with which to meet the sallies of the Hon. John Sharp Williams when the tariff question comes up next session.

Chancellor Day has pitched out of his university a couple of professors who weren't able to endorse all of his views. It seems to be all Day for people who don't like Mr. Rockefeller, so to speak.

The returns from Georgia indicate also that Tom Watson is entitled to be taken somewhat more seriously than some folks supposed. Tom supported Hoke Smith when Hoke won, and opposed him when Hoke lost. That's all.

Again, it may be explained on the ground that Governor Smith, while having the solid Smith vote, was up against a man named Brown, who was able to offset this by lining up the entire Brown family.

They've arrested fifty-two revolutionists in Montenegro, which would seem to justify the conclusion that they'll soon escape, because there can hardly be enough loyalists in a country of that size to watch 'em.

Governor Johnson thinks the Denver convention will be a deliberate body. Come, come, governor, wake up; have you forgotten that it's the Democratic convention that's to meet in Denver?

A young woman, working in a store to support a sick husband, stole \$3 to buy delicacies for him, because on her account wages were reduced to give him the food he needed. There's the sort of malefactor that's pretty sure to get the limit of the law.

One of the political bosses in Philadelphia is to be given opportunity, in the process of dealing with a criminal case, to tell where he got it.

The most casual reading of the newspapers nowadays cannot fail to enforce the conclusion that there is an intimate relation between hot weather and the suicide tendency, apparently a relation of cause and effect.

Considering everything, small sympathy will be developed in these parts for that missionary who spent forty hours on an ice floe. He ought to have got comfortably cooled off.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt will be a delegate to the Denver convention, thus offsetting the political effect of the story that Mrs. Longworth might stump Ohio.

## THE VERMIN IN THE DARK.

In storied Venice, down whose rippling streets the stars go hurrying, and the white moon beats, stood the great Bell Tower, fronting the Piazza San Marco. Fronting the ages, drawing all men's eyes; Rooted like Teneriffe, aloft and proud, Taunting the lightning, tearing the flying cloud.

It marked the hours for Venice; all men said Time cannot reach to bow that lofty head; Time shall touch all else with ruin, must Forget to make this shaft confess its dust. Yet all the while, in secret, without sound, The fat worms gnawed the timbers underground.

The twisting worm, whose epoch is an hour, Caves his way into the mighty tower. Till suddenly it shook, it swayed, it broke. It fell in darkening thunder at one stroke. The strong shaft, with an angel on the crown, Fell: a thousand years went down.

And so I fear, my country, not the hand That shall hurl night and whirlwind on the land; I fear not Titan traitors who shall rise To strike like broken shadows on our skies. These we can face in open fight, with stand With redempting rampart and the sword of hand.

I fear the vermin that shall undermine—mine Senate and citadel and school and shrine—The Worm of Greed, the fatted Worm of Ease. And all the crawling progeny of these—The vermin that shall honeycomb the towers And wall of state in unsuspecting hours.—Edwin Markham.

## THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

In Great Britain there is no such thing as a constitution apart from the rest of the law. There is merely a mass of law, contained in hundreds of volumes of statutes and reported cases. A conformity with which the government of the country is carried on from day to day. But this larger body of law, which is the only constitution known, is being constantly modified by fresh statutes and cases; while the Constitution of the United States (which may be read aloud in twenty-five minutes) is a document of definite stipulations, and is, within its province, the "fundamental law" of the land.

## May

## Circulation Figures

Net Daily Average  
The Times.....43,224  
The Star.....37,074  
\*May 30 estimated.

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of this examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

SAFE IN HIS "ARK,"  
DEFIES THE FLOOD

## Missouri Farmer, With Family and Stock, Floats Above Treetops.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—Everything portable that was on J. W. Appleton's farm, near Missouri Point, is in nearby treetops.

Appleton built an "Ark" when the river began to rise, and when the water reached the danger point, he loaded his family, twelve pigs, three cows, two horses and his poultry on to a large raft. The raft is anchored by a long cable, and Appleton and his family, pigs, poultry, etc., with provisions to last all for many days, are floating serenely among the treetops above his farm.

The neighbors laughed when, like Noah, Appleton prepared for the flood, and set to work on his raft a fortnight ago. Now their land is far more profitable for a fishing resort than for raising crops and cattle, while Appleton sails on the crest of the stream, surrounded by all his belongings.

The raft is an enormous affair built of logs. It is surrounded by a railing to keep the cattle from falling into the river. The floating barmyard has been sighted by several vessels going southward.

Appleton's intention was to steer the raft to some elevated point where he could land the cattle and swine and keep them there until the flood had abated. But he changed his mind and anchored in his own dooryard.

Has not returned with the olive branch. With the Mississippi rising rapidly and the great volume of water coming down, the flood is expected to exceed that of 1903, when the Mississippi reached from the Kinkaid and Dekognia north bluffs a distance of 100 miles on the Illinois side to the Mississippi river. The growing corn ruined in the drainage districts now, there are 3,000 acres of wheat under water.

NORTH CAROLINA  
SENT TO ANNAPOLIS

## Newest Warship Will Take Six Midshipmen on "Shaking Down" Cruise.

The new armored cruiser North Carolina has been sent to Annapolis for a complement of six midshipmen for the graduating class.

Visitors in attendance upon the graduation exercises this week accordingly will see at the very door of the Academy the newest warship to be placed in commission and at the same time the biggest man-of-war that has ever made its way up the Severn to the doors of the Academy. The North Carolina is of 14,500 tons displacement. The six midshipmen will be given no leave, as the ship will pull out with them June 5, immediately upon the graduation.

The new scout cruiser Chester is on her way from Newport to the Academy to take aboard four midshipmen. The two warships will then proceed to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for their "shaking down" cruise.

The scout cruiser Birmingham, which is now at Guantanamo Bay "shaking down," was ordered today to return to the navy yard July 1 for minor repairs and alterations.

## PRIEST AT FIGHT

## PAT'S TOMMY BURNS

LONDON, June 5.—Father Vaughan, brother of the late Cardinal, and pastor of a fashionable church here, watched Tommy Burns, the American pugilist, knock Jack O'Keefe about the ring last night. The fight took place in White-chapel, and ran two exhibition rounds, for the benefit of the Catholic Society. After the fight, Father Vaughan jumped into the ring, patted Burns on the shoulder, and then stood for a photograph with the pugilist. In a speech later the priest declared that Burns is a great moral lesson as well as a lesson in physique. He eulogized boxing as a healthful sport.

## DESPERADO GIVES UP

## AT GOVERNOR'S HOME

JACKSON, Mich., June 5.—Bud Wall, the noted Pike county desperado, who escaped from the State farm several months ago, making a dash for liberty under a heavy fire from the guns of the guards, walked into the executive office here yesterday, accompanied by his wife and baby, and surrendered to Governor Noel.

Wall's surrender in the governor's mansion is perhaps the only parallel to that of Frank James, who made a similar surrender to Governor Crittenden at the capital of Missouri some years ago.

## JUSSERANDS HOSTS A LUNCHEON

## FOR INFORMAL PARTY AT THE EMBASSY.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand entertained informally at luncheon today in the embassy on Sixteenth street.

Among the guests were Senator Calve of France, Dr. Wiley, Henri Gourd, president of the French chamber of commerce, of New York, and Gaston Velton, of New York, attaché commercial of the French embassy.

## Stamp—Edmunds Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Edmunds announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Theodora Star, to James Brant Edmunds. The wedding will take place the latter part of June.

Mrs. John P. Jackson and her daughter, Miss Laura Jackson, will leave Washington June 10, for Bar Harbor, where they usually spend the summers passed in this country.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clever have as their guests the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. W. C. of New York. They will spend several weeks there before going to their country place, Lavigne, in the Napa Valley, Cal., June 20, for the summer, and will be joined there by the Admiral early in July.

## Mrs. Francis Returns.

Mrs. Nathaniel L. Francis returned to Washington last evening from Boston, where she has been spending a week or so, and will close her Washington home Wednesday. With Mr. Francis she will go to their place, The Moorings, North Haven, Me., for the summer.

Associate Justice and Mrs. Harlan have closed their house on Columbia Heights for the summer. Mr. Justice Harlan has gone to Detroit and Mrs. Harlan and the Misses Harlan will visit with their friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning, in Albany, for a week or two before going to their summer place at Murray Bay, Canada, where they will meet the Justice.

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Mr. Justice and Mrs. William R. Day have gone to their home in Canton, Ohio, for the summer, and will remain there with relatives until the fall.

The Minister from Nicaragua and Mme. Corea will spend the summer at Deer Park. They will leave Washington within a few weeks.

## Scotts Leave.

Senator and Mrs. Scott, who spent the winter at the New Willard, have gone to Chicago.

Representative and Mrs. Edgar D. Crumpacker of Indiana, who left Washington Tuesday for Hot Springs, Va., will spend several weeks there before going to their home in Indiana.

Senator and Mrs. Burrows of Michigan are the guests of Senator Burrows' son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George McNeil, at Briarcliffe-on-the-Hudson. Mrs. Burrows will be the guest of Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh in their home near Denver later in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Williams and their daughter, Miss Gertrude Williams, were among those who sailed yesterday for the Celtic for Europe, where they will spend the summer, making a trip to South Africa before returning to Washington.

## Tafts Dinner Guests.

General and Mrs. Alekhine were hosts at dinner last evening complimentary to Secretary and Mrs. Taft. Among the other guests were Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Crockett, Major and Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. C. W. Cannon, of Helena, Mont., and General Sharpe.

The Third Secretary of the French Embassy and the Viscountess de Martel will leave Washington about June 10, when the countess of the embassy, M. des Portes de la Fosse, who has been in Europe for some time, arrives in this country. Viscount and Viscountess de Martel will spend the summer in Europe.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Jusserand will sail for France about June 25, and will direct to the Port of Pau. M. de la Fosse will have charge of the embassy.

## Minister Sails June 18.

The Minister from Chile and Mme. Cruz, who leave today for New York, will sail from there June 18 for Mexico, where they will spend three months.

The Minister from Norway and Mme. Gude, who have spent the month they have been in Washington at the G-often, have taken apartments in the Richmond, where they will remain until they leave the city for the summer.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft will go to New Haven, Conn., the last of the month for a short visit.

## Brown—Dony Wedding.

Miss Ethel Jewel Dony, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Dony, was married to Robert Harlin Brown, formerly of Washington, but now of Boston, Mass., last evening at 7:30 in the Metropolitan Baptist Church, the Rev.

Simon Trietel, of Woonsocket, R. I., joined Mrs. Trietel and daughter here and spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Wood.

Mrs. Clara Strauss and Miss Daisy Marx have returned from a week-end stay with relatives in Baltimore.

## Miss Telsenthal, of Chicago, who has been the guest during the last month of Mrs. Blumenthal, of Harvard street, has left for New York city.

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## Seeing Washington With The Times Guide

## No. XV.—GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

"SEE what we have here, ladies and gentlemen, the largest printing office in the world, which is known officially as the Government Printing Office. The large seven-story and basement red brick structure you see before you was only recently erected to house this great printing plant. The old brick building to the north was used as the principal office for more than fifty years, and is now used largely for storage purposes. There are numerous branch offices located in the various departments that are supervised by the Public Printer, the one located in the Congressional Library being considered a model in its equipment."

"The Public Printer is appointed by the President for a term of four years, and is assisted by a deputy printer. He sometimes work to shorten the term. We have had three different Public Printers in the last three years, and the President recently sent to the Philippines for the fourth one, who will arrive next week to try his hand at the job of running the office."



"There are more than four thousand people employed in the Government Printing Office during the busy winter months when Congress is in session, enough people with their families fully to populate a city of 20,000 inhabitants. They are men and women and represent every branch of the printing art. The largest battery of linotype machines in the world is maintained in this office, in addition to a large number of monotype machines, the first casting a full line of type, while the latter casts the individual type. The division is reserved for the few hand compositors remaining in the office, representatives of the exclusive mode of hand composition in the Government Printing Office up

to four years ago.

"The Government Printing Office does exclusively printing for the President, the executive departments, and Congress. The daily chronicle of the proceedings and debates in Congress is printed in the office every night, and the adjournment of the session and day-long sessions are followed by the printing of the morning paper, no matter how large the volume."

"Congress appropriates about \$6,000,000 every year to pay for the Government printing, and the Government Printing Office. The office is equipped with every labor-saving and mechanical device known to the printing trade, including presses that feed themselves."

Recently the job printing division of the office was completely refurnished with mahogany fixtures, trimmed in brass at a cost of about \$30,000, making the most magnificent composing room in the United States.

"There is much of interest to be seen in the office, which is open to visitors, and as accommodating guides are provided by the Government, it is easy to visit the office and inspect its many points of interest, which no good tourist should fail to do while making the rounds of the city."

GIFT TO HOSPITAL  
WILL COST \$50,000Dr. L. B. T. Johnson Will  
Build Annex as Memorial  
to Wife.

Desiring to erect a memorial to his wife, Mrs. Florence Oliver Johnson, Dr. Loren B. T. Johnson, of 1221 Connecticut avenue, has donated \$50,000 to Garfield Memorial Hospital for the construction of an annex to be used exclusively for afflicted children.

The board of directors of the hospital has, through its president, Mr. Justice Harlan, accepted the generous offer. The only provision which Dr. Johnson makes is that he be permitted to place a tablet in the building to indicate his purpose in erecting it. The annex will be known as the Johnson building.

Directors Sternberg, Owen, and Hopkins have been appointed to confer and co-operate with Dr. Johnson on all matters pertaining to the erection of the new building. The gift will enable the authorities of the hospital to make extended improvements in the exterior of the building and the grounds which they have been contemplating for some time.

The committee appointed to confer with Dr. Johnson also has been authorized to direct the disbursement of the appropriation of \$24,690 granted by the last Congress for the purpose of improving the Cleveland street side of the hospital, and for other work on the original hospital grounds specified in the act making the appropriation.

Dr. Johnson is regarded as one of the leading physicians of Washington. He occupies a high place both professionally and socially, and has taken a deep interest in medical institutions.

"COURTING ROOMS"  
PASTOR'S OLD TRICK

## Wife of Minister Tells Why Place to Coo Is Advocated for Church.

CHICAGO, June 5.—With the announcement that Christ Presbyterian Church, Orchard and Center streets, is to open parlors, which the younger members already call "courting rooms," comes the revelation as to why the Rev. Joseph E. Snyder, the pastor, is interested in the plan.

Mrs. Snyder revealed the secret by admitting that the courting of her husband and the minister was conducted for the most part in a church where she officiated as organist. Hence members of the flock reason that the pastor hopes to consummate other unions as happy as his has been.

It is expected that the ancient institution of marriage will receive a great boost, although there are skeptics who insist that young persons will remain mere friends as long as there is an observer in the "courting rooms." And the Rev. Mr. Snyder has announced that either himself or an understudy will be present at all times.

Mr. Snyder believes that the church should provide everything necessary to the young and that a place to bill and coo is among the essentials. A recent check of \$8,000, making possible the development of the institutional idea, and two lots to the north of the present structure will be purchased as a site for a gymnasium and the "courting room."

A baseball nine and a Sunday morning nursery where babies may be cared for while their mothers attend services are other innovations of the Rev. Snyder.

Young women of the church take turns minding the little ones, and all babies are carefully checked to prevent mix-ups.

## OCTOGENARIAN WEDS

## DAUGHTER OF FRIEND

NEW YORK, June 5.—A prank of Cupid has resulted in the marriage of Miss Margaret Denike, a pretty young society woman of New York, N. Y., to L. Murray Perkins, an octogenarian of Exeter, Kan.

The eighty-one-year-old bridegroom was formerly a resident of Railway, and was for years a companion and friend of the bride's father. They lived on adjoining farms, and Miss Denike when a baby, was often held in the knees of the man who is now her husband, as she grew up she played with his children, and he used to call her his little sweetheart.

As the years passed, Mr. Perkins' paternal interest continued and his advice and counsel was often sought by his "little sweetheart" after the death of her father.

Fifteen years ago Mr. Perkins moved with his family to Baxter Springs. Two years ago Mr. Perkins, who is now 81, came East to settle upon some business affairs. He called upon Miss Denike and the friendly relations were re-established. But the friendly relations soon became recognized